



Just published, by NEILL AND CO. Printers, Edinburgh;
And sold by J. BELL, C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh; W. COKE, Leith;
and the other Bookellers in town and country.

A NEW AND MUCH-IMPROVED EDITION OF BAILEY'S ENGLISH DICTIONARY.

In this New Edition, besides retaining all former improvements, there are now added, and interspersed in their proper places, above two thousand words in the various arts and sciences, to be found in no other edition. For a more particular account of the many improvements recently made, the publishers refer to the advertisement prefixed to this impression.

N. B. Commissions from Bookellers for quantities, will be carefully attended to by NEILL AND CO.

THE ACTS OF the last General Assembly of

the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND being now printed, the different Universities, Synods, and Presbyteries, will please send for their copies to George Cairncross, Agent for the Church, Parliament-Square, who will deliver the same to carriers or others having receipts.

It will be attended to, that if they are not called for on or before the 31st day of December annually, the clerks are authorised by Assembly 1779 to transmit them by post, at the expence of Presbyteries, &c.

SALE OF HABERDASHERY GOODS.

ON Wednesday next the 10th of August current, will be exposed to SALE by public roup, at the shop of THOMAS CHURCH, late Haberdasher in Crichton-street, call from George's Square, THE WHOLE STOCK IN TRADE of the said Thomas Church, consisting of a large and elegant assortment of all kinds of HABERDASHERY GOODS, in the best condition, and most approved taste. As the whole must positively be sold off, great bargains may be expected. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock on Wednesday next, and to continue on that and the following days, till all is sold off.

Particular catalogues of the goods to be had on Monday next, by applying to Robert Wilson, jun. at the Printing-office of Mundell and Wilson, foot of the Royal Bank close.

N. B. It is again intimated, that all those indebted to the said Thomas Church, will immediately pay their accounts to the said Robert Wilson, who alone is empowered to discharge the same.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES COLQUHOUN Distiller at Northfield, near Stirling.

A SEQUESTRATION of the real and personal estate of the said James Colquhoun having been awarded by the Court of Session, upon the 5th day of August current, in terms of the statute passed in the last session of Parliament; and the Creditors of the said James Colquhoun having assembled at Stirling on the 13th current, in presence of one of the Magistrates thereof, as Commissioner appointed by the said act of sequestration, in obedience to the said statute and order of Court, the said Creditors, by their minute of that date, made choice of Alexander Macara merchant at Carron Shore, to be interim-factor in the said sequestrated estate. And,

The said ALEXANDER MACARA having accepted of the said office, he, in obedience to the said statute, gives this public notice, that, agreeable to the appointment of the creditors, expressed in the minute above mentioned, a general meeting of the creditors of the said James Colquhoun is to be held at Stirling, the 17th day of September next, in the house of James Wingate, vintner there, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of choosing a trustee, in terms of the statute.

The said factor further gives notice, that the Sheriff's authority of Stirling, upon the 13th current, named Friday in each of the four succeeding weeks to be set apart for the public examination of the said James Colquhoun and his family, or others acquainted with his business in the Sheriff-Court house of Stirling.

Which meeting is to be held on the 17th September next, and the several diets of examination before the Sheriff of Stirling, the Creditors of the said James Colquhoun, and all others concerned, are hereby requested to attend.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD, by roup, by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house, on Wednesday the 26th November next, between the hours of four and six in the afternoon.

The following Heritable SUBJECTS, belonging to Peter Johnston of Carnsalloch, himself, and as representing Alexander Johnston his father, in the three following Lots:

LOT I. The Lands and Barony of CARNSALLOCH, comprehending the sundry tenements, farms, feu-duties and others therein described, with an elegant mansion house, office-houses, gardens, inclosures, and policy thereto belonging, and certain other parcels of land, all lying in the county of Dumfries, valued at twenty years purchase of the neat rent, after all deductions, and amounting the upset-price at said valuation to £6,743 l. 18 s. 10 d. 6-12ths Sterling money. No value is put upon the house and offices.

LOT II. The Barony of CARSLUITH, comprehending the farms and others therein described, lying in the shewartry of Kirkcudbright, is valued at twenty-one years purchase of the neat rent after all deductions, amounting the upset-price to 4576 l. 16 s. 4 d. 6-12ths Sterling.

The subjects in both these Lots are holden of the Crown bench. The proprietor hath right to the teinds of the first lot; and the teinds of the second lot, being Bishop's teinds, are deducted from the gross rent, as usual in like cases.

The baronies of Carnsalloch and Carsluith do each of them entitle the proprietor to a vote in the election of a member of Parliament.

LOT III. A Decree of Adjudication, at the instance of the said Alexander Johnston and others, against John Maclean of Lochbuie, dated 16th July 1773, adjudging his lands and estate for payment of two considerable accumulative sums and annualrents; but the same being valued at 80 per cent. of the principal sum and annualrents, the upset price, after deduction of all partial payments, amounts, at said valuation, to 3120 l. Sterling.

The conditions of sale are in the office of Mr Alexander Ross depute-clerk of session, who, or Mr Samuel Mitchell, senior, writer to the signet, will inform as to all particulars.

Just at the moment when Congress had given their sanction to the Act of Commutation, intelligence arrived that the Provisional Articles of peace were signed; but the arrival of the Definitive Treaty being delayed beyond the general expectation, and it being found necessary to diminish the public expenditure, Congress thought proper to pass the following resolution:

By the UNITED STATES, in CONGRESS assembled,
May 26. 1783.

On motion,
Resolved, That the Commander in Chief be instructed to grant furloughs to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the service of the United States enlisted to serve during the war, who shall be discharged as soon as the Definitive Treaty of peace is concluded, together with a proportionable number of commissioned officers of different brigades; and that the Secretary at War and Commander in Chief take the proper measures for conducting those troops to their respective homes, in such manner as may be most convenient to themselves, and to

the States through which they may pass; and that the men thus furloughed be allowed to take their arms with them.

CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Upon the promulgation of this resolution, the subsequent Address was presented to the Commander in Chief:

SIR,

IT is difficult for us to express the regret we feel at being obliged again to solicit your Excellency's attention and patronage. Next to the anguish which the prospect of our own wretchedness excites in our breasts, is the pain which arises from a knowledge of your anxiety on account of those men who have been the sharers of your fortunes, and have had the honour of being your companions through the various vicissitudes of the war. Nothing, therefore, but necessity could induce us to a representation which we know must give you concern.

Your Excellency has so intimate a knowledge of the condition of the army, as to render a particular delineation unnecessary. As you have been a witness of our sufferings during a war uncommon in its nature, and unparalleled in many circumstances attending it, so you are now, Sir, no less a witness of the unequal burthen which has fallen upon us, from the want of that provision, to which, from our assiduous and unremitting services, we conceive we are entitled. Having recently expressed our sense of what was due to our distress; having repeated to your Excellency the confidence we had, that our accounts would be liquidated, the balances ascertained, and adequate funds provided for payment, previous to our being dispersed or disbanded; having seen, with pleasure, the approbation which Congress gave our reliance—it is with a mixture of astonishment and chagrin that we view the late resolve of Congress, by which the soldiers for the war, and a proportionate number of officers, are to be furloughed without any one of those important objects being accomplished; and, to complete the scene of woe, are to be compelled to leave the army without the means of defraying the debts they have necessarily incurred in the course of service, or even of gratifying those wants in the pittance which is their due; much less to carry with us that support and comfort to our families, of which, from our long military services, they have been deprived. No less exposed, then, to the insults of the meanest followers of the army, than to the arrests of the Sheriff; deprived of the ability to assist our families, and without an evidence that any thing is due to us for our services; and, consequently, without the least prospect of obtaining credit for even a temporary subsistence until we can get into business—to what quarter can we look? We take the liberty to say, Sir, only to your Excellency: And, from the sincerity of our hearts, we do it, no less from a persuasion of the efficiency of your further efforts in our favour, than from the kind assurances you have been pleased to give us of your support.

To your Excellency, then, we make our appeal, and in the most solemn manner; from that intolerance of oppression and injustice which first unsheathed our swords; from the remembrance of our common dangers through which we have passed; and from the recollection of those astonishing events which have been effected by our united efforts, permit us to solicit your further aid, and to entreat, that the order of the 2d instant, founded on the act of Congress of the 26th of May last, may be suspended or varied in its operation, so far, as that no officer or soldier be obliged to receive a furlough, until that honourable body can be apprised of the wretched situation into which the army must be plunged, by a conformity to it; that your Excellency will endeavour to prevail on Congress, nay, that, on the principles of common justice, you will insist, that neither officer nor soldier be compelled to leave the field, until a liquidation of accounts can be effected, till the balances are ascertained, certificates for the same given, including the commutation of half-pay to the officers, and the gratuity of eighty dollars to the soldiers, and till a supply of money can be furnished sufficient to carry us from the field of glory with honour to ourselves and credit to our country. We still wish to believe, that that country, to which we have been so long devoted, will never look with indifference on the distresses of those of her sons who have so essentially contributed to the establishment of freedom, the security of property, and the rearing of an empire.

In the name and behalf of the Generals and Officers commanding regiments and corps in the cantonment on Hudson's river, I have the honour to be,

With the highest respect,

Your Excellency's most obedient servant,

W. HEATH.

June 5. 1783.

Major-General, President.

To the foregoing ADDRESS General WASHINGTON was pleased to return the following answer, viz.

SIR,

Head Quarters, June 6. 1783.

BEFORE I make a reply to the subject of the Address of the Generals and Officers commanding the regiments and corps of this army, presented by yourself yesterday, I entreat, that those gentlemen will accept my warmest acknowledgments for the confidence they have been pleased to repose in me; they may be assured it shall never be abused; and I beg they will be persuaded, that as no man can possibly be better acquainted than I am with the past merits and services of the army, so no one can possibly be more strongly impressed with their present ineligible situation, feel a keener sensibility at their distresses, or more ardently desire to alleviate or remove them: but it would be unnecessary, perhaps, to enter into a detail of what I have done, and what I am still attempting to do, in order to assist in the accomplishment of this interesting purpose; let it be sufficient to observe, I do not yet despair of success; for I am perfectly convinced that the States cannot, without involving themselves in national bankruptcy and ruin, refuse to comply with the requisitions of Congress, who, it must be acknowledged, have done every thing in their power to obtain ample and complete justice for the army, and whose great object in the present measure undoubtedly was, by a reduction of expence, to enable the financier to make the three months pay-

ment to the army, which on all hands has been agreed to be absolutely and indispensably necessary. To explain this matter, I beg leave to insert an extract of a letter from the Superintendent of Finance, dated the 29th ult.

"It is now above a month since the Committee conferred with me on that subject, and I then told them that no payment could be made to the army, but by means of a paper of anticipation; and unless our expenditures were immediately and considerably reduced, even that could not be done. Our expenditures have nevertheless been continued, and our revenues lessen; the States growing daily more and more embarrassed in their collections. The consequence is, that I cannot make payment in the manner first intended. The notes issued for this purpose would have been payable at two, four, and six months from the date, but at present they will be at six months, and even that will soon become impracticable, unless our expences be immediately curtailed.

"I shall cause such notes to be issued for three months pay to the army; and I must entreat, Sir, that every influence be used with the States to absorb them together with my other engagements by taxation."

Three days ago a messenger was dispatched by me to urge the necessity of forwarding these notes with the greatest possible expedition.

Under this state of circumstances I need scarcely add, that the expence of every day in feeding the whole army, will encrease very considerably the inability of the public to discharge the debts already incurred, at least for a considerable time to come.

Although the officers of the army very well know my official situation, that I am only a servant of the public, and that it is not for me to dispense with orders, which it is my duty to carry into execution; yet as furloughs in all services are considered as a matter of indulgence and not of compulsion; as Congress, I am persuaded, entertain the best disposition toward the army, and as I apprehend, in a very short time, the two principal articles of complaint will be removed—until the further pleasure of Congress can be known, I shall not hesitate to comply with the wishes of the army, under these reservations only, that officers sufficient to conduct the men who choose to receive furloughs, will attend them either on furlough or by detachment. The propriety and necessity of this measure must be obvious to all, it need not therefore be enforced; and with regard to the non-commissioned officers and privates, such as from a peculiarity of circumstances wish not to receive furloughs at this time, will give in their names by twelve o'clock to-morrow to the commanding officers of their regiment, that on a report to the Adjutant-General an equal number of men engaged for three years may be furloughed, which will make the saving of expences nearly the same to the public.

I cannot but hope the notes will soon arrive, and that the settlement of accounts may be completed by the assistance of the Paymasters in a very few days. In the mean time, I shall have the honour of laying the sentiments of the Generals and Officers, commanding regiments and corps, before Congress. They are expressed in such a decent, candid, and affecting manner, that I am certain every mark of attention will be paid to them.

I have the honour to be,

With very great esteem,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant.

Major-General Heath.

The two preceding papers were inclosed in the following letter to his Excellency the President of Congress:

SIR,

Head Quarters, Newburgh, June 7. 1783.

I HAVE the honour to inclose to your Excellency the copy of an address to me, from the Generals and Officers commanding regiments and corps, together with my answer to it. These inclosures will explain the distresses which resulted from the measures now carrying into execution in consequence of the resolution of the 26th of May, but the sensibility occasioned by a parting scene under such peculiar circumstances, will not admit of description.

The two subjects of complaint with the army appear to be, the delay of the three months payment which had been expected, and the want of a settlement of accounts. I have thought myself authorised to assure them, Congress had and would attend particularly to their grievances; and have made some little variations respecting furloughs, from what was at first proposed. The Secretary at War will be able to explain the reason and propriety of this alteration.

While I consider it a tribute of justice on this occasion to mention the temperate and orderly behaviour of the whole army, and particularly the accommodating spirit of the officers in arranging themselves to the command of the battalions which will be composed of the three years men; permit me to recall to mind all their former sufferings and merits, and to recommend their reasonable requests to the early and favourable notice of Congress.

I have the honour to be, &c.

Head Quarters, New York, June 16.

ORDERS.

THE proprietors of houses or lands lately evacuated will apply to Lieutenant-General Campbell for the possession of those on Long Island, to Brigadier-General Birch for those on New York Island, and to Brigadier-General Bruce for those on Staten Island. These General Officers will be pleased to cause all such estates to be immediately delivered up to the proprietors, or to their attorneys, unless where they may see sufficient reason for retaining them some time longer, which reasons they will report to the Commander in Chief. In like manner all estates, which shall hereafter be evacuated, are to be surrendered up to the proprietors.

(Signed) OL. DE LANCEY,
Adjutant-General.

A M E R I C A.
THE ROYAL GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1783.

A CIRCULAR LETTER from His Excellency GEORGE WASHINGTON, Commander in Chief of the Armies of the UNITED STATES of America. Dated June 18, 1783.
(C I R C U L A R.)

Head-Quarters, Newburgh, June 18, 1783.

S I R,

THE great object for which I had the honour to hold an appointment in the service of my country, being accomplished, I am now preparing to resign it into the hands of Congress, and return to that domestic retirement, which, it is well known, I left with the greatest reluctance; a retirement for which I have never ceased to sigh through a long and painful absence, in which (remote from the noise and trouble of the world) I meditate to pass the remainder of life, in a state of undisturbed repose. But, before I carry this resolution into effect, I think it a duty incumbent on me to make this my last official communication, to congratulate you on the glorious events which Heaven has been pleased to produce in our favour, to offer my sentiments respecting some important subjects, which appear to me to be intimately connected with the tranquillity of the United States, to take my leave of your Excellency as a public character, and to give my final blessing to that country, in whose service I have spent the prime of my life; for whose sake I have consumed to many anxious days and watchful nights, and whose happiness, being extremely dear to me, will always constitute no considerable part of my own.

Impressed with the liveliest sensibility on this pleasing occasion, I will claim the indulgence of dilating the more copiously on the subject of our mutual felicitations. When we consider the magnitude of the prize we contended for, the doubtful nature of the contest, and the favourable manner in which it has terminated, we shall find the greatest possible reason for gratitude and rejoicing: this is a theme that will afford infinite delight to every benevolent and liberal mind, whether the event in contemplation be considered as the source of present enjoyment, or the parent of future happiness; and we shall have equal occasion to felicitate ourselves on the lot which Providence has assigned us, whether we view it in a natural, a political, or a moral point of light.

The Citizens of America, placed in the most enviable condition, as the sole Lords and proprietors of a vast tract of continent, comprehending all the various soils and climates of the world, and abounding with all the necessities and conveniences of life, are now, by the late satisfactory pacification, acknowledged to be possessed of absolute freedom and independence; they are from this period to be considered as the actors on a most conspicuous theatre, which seems to be peculiarly designed by Providence for the display of human greatness and felicity: Here they are not only surrounded with every thing that can contribute to the completion of private and domestic enjoyment, but Heaven has crowned all its other blessings by giving a surer opportunity for political happiness, than any other nation has ever been favoured with. Nothing can illustrate these observations more forcibly than a recollection of the happy conjuncture of times and circumstances, under which our Republic assumed its rank among the nations. The foundation of our Empire was not laid in the gloomy age of ignorance and superstition, but at an epocha when the rights of mankind were better understood, and more clearly defined, than at any former period: Researches of the human mind after social happiness have been carried to a great extent; the treasures of knowledge acquired by the labours of philosophers, sages and legislators, through a long succession of years, are laid open for use, and their collected wisdom may be happily applied in the establishment of our forms of Government: The free cultivation of letters, the unbounded extension of commerce, the progressive refinement of manners, the growing liberality of sentiment, and, above all, the purer and benign light of Revelation, have had a meliorating influence on mankind, and increased the blessings of society. At this auspicious period, the United States came into existence as a nation, and if their citizens should not be completely free and happy, the fault will be entirely their own.

Such is our situation, and such are our prospects; but notwithstanding the cup of blessing is thus reached out to us, notwithstanding happiness is ours, if we have a disposition to seize the occasion, and make it our own, yet it appears to me, there is an option still left to the United States of America; whether they will be respectable and prosperous, or contemptible and miserable as a nation; this is the time of their political probation; this is the moment, when the eyes of the whole world are turned upon them; this is the moment to establish or ruin their national character for ever; this is the favourable moment to give such a tone to the federal Government, as will enable it to answer the ends of its institution; or this may be the ill-fated moment for relaxing the powers of the union, annihilating the cement of the confederation, and exposing us to become the sport of European politics, which may play one State against another, to prevent their growing importance, and to serve their own interested purposes. For, according to the system of policy the States shall adopt at this moment, they will stand or fall;—and, by their confirmation or lapse, it is yet to be decided, whether the revolution must ultimately be considered as a blessing or a curse;—a blessing, or a curse not to the present age alone, for with our fate will the destiny of unborn millions be involved.

With this conviction of the importance of the present crisis, silence in me would be a crime; I will, therefore, speak to your Excellency the language of freedom and of sincerity, without disguise. I am aware, however, those who differ from me in political sentiments may, perhaps, remark, I am stepping out of the proper line of my duty; and they may possibly ascribe to arrogance or ostentation, what I know is alone the result of the purest intention: but the rectitude of my own heart, which disdains such unworthy motives; the part I have hitherto acted in life; the determination I have formed of not taking any share in public business hereafter; the ardent desire I feel, and shall continue to manifest, of quietly enjoying in private life, after all the toils of war, the benefits of a wife and liberal Government, will, I flatter myself, sooner or later, convince my countrymen, that I could have no sinister views in delivering with so little reserve, the opinions contained in this address.

There are four things which I humbly conceive are essential to the well-being, I may even venture to say, to the existence of the United States as an independent power.

1st. An indissoluble union of the States under one federal head.

2^dly, A sacred regard to public justice.

3^dly, The adoption of a proper peace establishment. And, 4thly, The prevalence of that pacific and friendly disposition among the people of the United States, which will induce them to forget their local prejudices and policies, to make those mutual concessions which are requisite to the general prosperity, and, in some instances, to sacrifice their individual advantages to the interest of the community.

These are the pillars on which the glorious fabric of our independence and national character must be supported.—Liberty is the basis—and whoever would dare to sap the foundation, or overturn the structure, under whatever specious pretences he may attempt it, will merit the bitterest execration, and the severest punishment, which can be inflicted by his injured country.

On the three first articles I will make a few observations; leaving the last to the good sense, and serious consideration of those immediately concerned.

Under the first head, although it may not be necessary or proper for me in this place to enter into a particular disquisition of the principles of the union, and to take up the great question which has been frequently agitated, whether it be expedient and requisite for the States to delegate a larger proportion of power to Congress, or not; yet it will be a part of my duty, and that of every true patriot, to assert without reserve, and to insist upon the following positions:—That unless the States will suffer Congress to exercise those prerogatives they are undoubtedly invested with by the constitution, every thing must very rapidly tend to anarchy and confusion.—That it is indispensable to the happiness of the individual States, that there should be lodged somewhere, a supreme power to regulate and govern the general concerns of the confederated Republic, without which the union cannot be of long duration.—That there must be a faithful and pointed compliance on the part of every State with the late proposals and demands of Congress, or the most fatal consequences will ensue.—That whatever measures have a tendency to dissolve the union, or contribute to violate or lessen the sovereign authority, ought to be considered as hostile to the liberty and independency of America, and the authors of them treated accordingly.—And lastly, that unless we can be enabled by the concurrence of the States to participate of the fruits of the revolution, and enjoy the essential benefits of civil society, under a form of government so free and uncorrupted, so happily guarded against the danger of oppression, as has been devised and adopted by the articles of confederation, it will be a subject of regret, that so much blood and treasure have been lavished for no purpose, that so many sufferings have been encountered without a compensation, and that so many sacrifices have been made in vain. Many other considerations might here be adduced to prove, that without an entire conformity to the spirit of the union, we cannot exist as an independent power. It will be sufficient for my purpose to mention but one or two, which seem to me of the greatest importance. It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported among foreign nations. The treaties of the European powers, with the United States of America, will have no validity on a dissolution of the union. We shall be left nearly in a state of nature, or we may find by our own unhappy experience, that there is a natural and necessary progression from the extreme of anarchy to the extreme of tyranny; and that arbitrary power is most easily established on the ruins of liberty abused to licentiousness.

As to the second article, which respects the performance of public justice, Congress have, in their late address to the United States, almost exhausted the subject; they have explained their ideas so fully, and have enforced the obligations the States are under to render complete justice to all the public creditors, with so much dignity and energy, that, in my opinion, no real friend to the honour and independency of America can hesitate a single moment respecting the propriety of complying with the just and honourable measures proposed. If their arguments do not produce conviction, I know of nothing that will have greater influence, especially when we recollect that the system referred to, being the result of the collected wisdom of the continent, must be esteemed, if not perfect, certainly the least objectionable of any that could be devised; and that, if it shall not be carried into immediate execution, a national bankruptcy, with all its deplorable consequences, will take place before any different plan can possibly be proposed or adopted; so pressing are the present circumstances, and such is the alternative now offered to the States.

The ability of this country to discharge the debts which have been incurred in its defence, is not to be doubted. An inclination, I flatter myself, will not be wanting; the path of our duty is plain before us; honesty will be found, on every experiment, to be the best and only true policy. Let us then, as a nation, be just; let us fulfil the public contracts which Congress had undoubtedly a right to make for the purpose of carrying on the war, with the same good faith we suppose ourselves bound to perform our private engagements. In the mean time, let an attention to the cheerful performances of their proper business, as individuals, and as members of society, be earnestly inculcated on the citizens of America; then will they strengthen the hands of government, and be happy under its protection. Every one will reap the fruit of his labours; every one will enjoy his own acquisitions, without molestation and without danger.

Is this state of absolute freedom and perfect security, which will grudge to yield a very little of his property to support the common interests of society, and insure the protection of government? Who does not remember the frequent declarations at the commencement of the war, That we should be completely satisfied, if, at the expence of one half, we could defend the remainder of our possessions? Where is the man to be found who wishes to remain indebted for the defence of his own person and property to the exertions, the bravery, and the blood of others, without making one generous effort to repay the debt of honour and of gratitude? In what part of the Continent shall we find any man, or body of men, who would not blush to stand up and propose measures purposely calculated to rob the soldier of his stipend, and the public creditor of his due? And were it possible that such a flagrant instance of injustice could ever happen, would it not excite the general indignation, and tend to bring down, upon the authors of such measures, the aggravated vengeance of Heaven? If after all, a spirit of disunion, or a temper of obliquity and perverseness, should manifest itself in any of the States; if such an ungracious disposition should attempt to frustrate all the happy effects that might be expected to flow from the union; if there should be a refusal to comply with requisitions for funds to discharge the annual interest of

the public debts; and if that refusal should revive all those jealousies, and produce all those evils which are now happily removed; Congress, who have in all their transactions shown a great degree of magnanimity and justice, will stand justified in the sight of God and man! And that State alone, which puts itself in opposition to the aggregate wisdom of the Continent, and follows such mistaken and pernicious Councils, will be responsible for all the consequences.

For my own part, conscious of having acted, while a servant of the public, in the manner I conceived best suited to promote the real interests of my country; having, in consequence of my fixed belief, in some measure, pledged myself to the army, that their country would finally do them complete and ample justice, and not wishing to conceal any instance of my official conduct from the eyes of the world, I have thought proper to transmit to your Excellency the inclosed collection of papers, relative to the half-pay and commutation granted by Congress to the officers of the army. From these communications, my decided sentiment will be clearly comprehended, together with the conclusive reasons, which induced me, at an early period, to recommend the adoption of this measure in the most earnest and serious manner. As the proceedings of Congress, the army, and myself, are open to all, and contain, in my opinion, sufficient information to remove the prejudice and errors which may have been entertained by any, I think it unnecessary to say any thing more, than just to observe, that the resolutions of Congress, now alluded to, are as undoubtedly and absolutely binding upon the United States, as the most solemn acts of confederation or legislation.

As to the idea, which, I am informed, has in some instances prevailed, that the half-pay and commutation are to be regarded merely in the odious light of a pension, it ought to be exploded for ever: That provision should be viewed, as it really was, a reasonable compensation offered by Congress, at a time when they had nothing else to give to officers of the army, for services then to be performed: It was the only means to prevent a total dereliction of the service: It was a part of their hire; I may be allowed to say, it was the price of their blood, and of your independency; it is therefore more than a common debt, it is a debt of honour; it can never be considered as a pension, or gratuity, nor cancelled until it is fairly discharged.

With regard to the distinction between officers and soldiers, it is sufficient that the uniform experience of every nation of the world, combined with our own, proves the utility and propriety of the discrimination. Rewards in proportion to the risk the public draws from them are unquestionably due to all its servants. In some lines, the soldiers have perhaps generally had as ample compensation for their services, by the large bounties which have been paid them, as their officers will receive in the proposed commutation; in other words, if, besides the donation of land, the payment of arrears of clothing and wages, (in which articles all the component parts of the army must be put upon the same footing) we take into the estimate the bounties many of the soldiers have received, and the gratuity of one year's full pay, which is promised to all, possibly their situation (every circumstance being duly considered) will not be deemed less eligible than that of the officers. Should a further reward, however, be judged equitable, I will venture to assert no man will enjoy with greater satisfaction than myself an exemption from taxes for a limited time (which has been petitioned for in some instances) or any other adequate immunity or compensation granted to the brave defenders of their country's cause: But neither the adoption or rejection of this proposition will in any manner affect, much less militate against the act of Congress, by which they have offered five years full pay, in lieu of the half pay for life, which had been before promised to the officers of the army.

Before I conclude the subject of public justice, I cannot omit to mention the obligations this country is under to that meritorious class of veterans, the non-commissioned officers and privates who have been discharged for inability, in consequence of the resolution of Congress, of the 23^d of April 1782; on an annual pension for life: their peculiar sufferings, their singular merits and claims to that provision need only to be known, to interest the feelings of humanity in their behalf: nothing but a punctual payment of their annual allowance can rescue them from the most complicated misery; and nothing could be a more melancholy and distressing sight, than to behold those who have shed their blood, or lost their limbs in the service of their country, without a shelter, without a friend, and without the means of obtaining any of the comforts or necessities of life, compelled to beg their daily bread from door to door. Suffer me to recommend those of this description, belonging to your State, to the warmest patronage of your Excellency and your Legislature.

It is necessary to say but a few words on the third topic which was proposed, and which regards particularly the defence of the Republic. As there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing; if this should be the case, I should beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms.

The militia of this country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility. It is essential, therefore, that the same system should pervade the whole; that the formation and discipline of the militia of the Continent should be absolutely uniform; and that the same species of arms, accoutrements, and military apparatus, should be introduced in every part of the United States. No one, who has not learned it from experience, can conceive the difficulty, expence, and confusion, which result from a contrary system, or the vague arrangements which have hitherto prevailed.

If, in treating of political points, a greater latitude than usual has been taken in the course of the Address, the importance of the crisis, and the magnitude of the objects in discussion, must be my apology. It is, however, neither my wish nor expectation, that the preceding observations should claim any regard, except so far as they shall appear to be dictated by a good intention; consonant to the immutable rules of justice; calculated to produce a liberal system of policy, and founded on whatever experience may have been acquired by a long and close attention to public business. Here I might speak with more confidence, from my actual observations; and if it would not swell this letter, (already too prolix) beyond the bounds I had prescribed myself, I could demonstrate to every mind, open to conviction, that in less time, and with much less expence than has been incurred, the war might have been brought to the same happy conclusion, if the resources of the continent could have been properly called forth: That the difficulties and disappoint-

ments which
have been
governed,
That the
adequate
ance with
from a failu
claim the
fellow, serv
to frustrate
ment occasi
ments, in w
have long a
ent, less virt
had the hon
things, whic
constitution,
may be un
fully acknow
from every
justice to the
many is secret
I have the
before I furn
red it to me
to your Exce
the same tim
the employ
It remains
Excellency
laure, at the
as the leges
to be of use
ment, with
I now ma
and the Stat
that he woul
spirit of sub
tain a bro
fellow-citize
for their bre
that he woul
justice, to lo
rity, humili
rastering of
an humble in
never hope t
I have the

His E
Govern

From
Committee

FIGHT
be Cap
1783. Qu
Hunt, who
13th Drag
Richard O'B
14th Drag
of foot, to
March 11, t
7th Foot,
Westrope, w
good to be L
sign, vice A
John Ormst
66th Foot
dyne, who r
Lieutenant
bett. Ensign
and Warbur
Boyd Warbur
67th Foot
Lieutenant
Irish Fusil
to be Adjut

INLT

THE
legues from
otte, Baillie
all well; th
pool.

The Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

THE Den
Loft, and m
The Sagitt
and Wilson
the Captain
Liverpool
these two
Captain V
Lucia, on t
Camden, —
Captain T
Barbadoes,
don for Boff
also spoke t
in lat 43. 1
Twenty
from the H
war.

ments which have very often occurred, have, in too many instances, resulted more from a want of energy in the continental States, than a deficiency of means in the particular States: That the inefficiency of measures, arising from the want of an adequate authority in the supreme power, from a partial compliance with the requisitions of Congress in some of the States, and from a failure of punctuality in others, while they tended to diminish the zeal of those who were more willing to exert themselves, served also to accumulate the expenses of the war, and to frustrate the best concerted plans; and that the discouragement occasioned by the complicated difficulties and embarrassments, in which our affairs were by this means involved, would have long ago produced the dissolution of any army, less virtuous, and less persevering, than that which I have had the honour to command. — But while I mention those things, which are notorious facts, as the defects of our federal constitution, particularly in the prosecution of a war, I beg it may be understood, that as I have ever taken a pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the assistance and support I have derived from every class of citizens; so shall I always be happy to do justice to the unparalleled exertions of the individual States, on many interesting occasions.

I have thus freely disclosed what I wished to make known before I surrendered up my public trust to those who committed it to me: The task is now accomplished; I now bid adieu to your Excellency, as the Chief Magistrate of your State; at the same time I bid a last farewell to the cares of office, and all the employments of public life.

It remains then, to be my final and only request, that your Excellency will communicate these sentiments to your Legislature, at their next meeting; and that they may be considered as the legacy of one who has ardently wished, on all occasions, to be useful to his country, and who, even in the shade of retirement, will not fail to implore the Divine benediction upon it.

I now make it my earnest prayer, that God would have you, and the State over which you preside, in his holy protection; that he would incline the hearts of the citizens to cultivate a spirit of subordination and obedience to Government; to entertain a brotherly affection and love for one another, for their fellow-citizens of the United States at large, and particularly for their brethren who have served in the field; and finally, that he would most graciously be pleased to dispose us all to do justice, to love mercy, and to demean ourselves with that charity, humility, and pacific temper of mind, which were the characteristic of the Divine Author of our blessed religion, without an humble imitation of whose example in these things, we can never hope to be a happy nation.

I have the honour to be, with much esteem and respect, Sir,
Your Excellency's most obedient,
and most humble servant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency William Greene, Esq.,
Governor of the State of Rhode Island.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, August 12.
Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland,
1st Light Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Charles Newman to be Captain, vice Walter Jones, who retires. Dated July 28. 1783. Quarter-Master Joseph Malone to be Adjutant, vice Thomas Hunt, who resigns. Dated as above.
13th Dragoons, Cornet Christopher Pickard to be Lieutenant, vice Richard O'Brien Boyle, by purchase. Dated as above.
14th Dragoons, Major William Richardson, of the 104th regiment of foot, to be Major, vice Andrew Corbett, who exchanges. Dated March 31. 1783.
17th Foot, Lieutenant Edward Chelton to be Captain, vice John Westrope, who retires. Dated July 21. 1783. Ensign Edward Allgood to be Lieutenant, vice Charlton. Mr. Caleb Powell, to be Ensign, vice Allgood. Mr. Richard Monk Quin, to be Ensign, vice John Ormby Vandeleur, by purchase. Dated as above.
66th Foot, Lieutenant John Hatton to be Captain, vice David Gardyne, who retires. Dated as above. Ensign Richard Gabbett to be Lieutenant, vice Hatton. Mr. Henry Hatton to be Ensign, vice Gabbett. Ensign William Coplen Langford to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Warburton, who retires. Dated as above. Mr. Bartholomew Boyd Warburton to be Ensign, vice Coplen Langford.
67th Foot, Ensign John Ormby Vandeleur, of the 5th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Bateman, who retires. Dated as above.
17th Fusilier Provincial regiment of foot, Mr. Richard Babington to be Adjutant, vice Joseph McNamara, promoted. Dated as above.

INTELLIGENCE FROM LLOYD'S, Aug. 12.
THE Industry, Hewitt, from Liverpool to Africa, was well 40 leagues from Sierra Leone the 18th of June, and parted with the Quixote, Bailie, from Liverpool for Africa, in lat. 29. 47. long. 16. 22. all well; they made Madaira the 11th day after sailing from Liverpool.

The Den Keyser, Bell, from London, is blown up at the Isles de Loë, and most of the crew, and 380 negroes, perished.
The Sagittaire French man of war, which took the Fanny, Greaves, and Wilson, Fletcher, on the coast of Africa, is returned to Brest, the Captains, Greaves and Fletcher, came in her, and are arrived at Liverpool. No more captures were made by her on the coast but these two.

Captain Wiseman, of the Chesterfield, arrived at Liverpool from St Lucia, on the 20th ult. in lat. 39. 3. N. long. 44. W. spoke the Lord Camden, from Belfast to Philadelphia, all well.

Captain Thompson, of the Columbus, arrived at Portsmouth from Barbadoes, spoke, on the 18th ult. the William, Rodney, from London for Boston, in lat. 39. 6. long. 49. 31. all well, out seven weeks; also spoke the Providence, Fisher, from Londonderry to Philadelphia, in lat. 43. 24. long. 47. 36.

Twenty sail out of twenty-seven of the merchantmen (the flota) from the Havannah, are arrived at Cadix, and part of the men of war.

Captain St Barbe, of the Cato, arrived at Cowes from Baltimore, spoke the Labradore, Pitt, from Pool to Newfoundland, in lat. 48. 20. N. long. 23. W.

From the London Papers, August 12.

Hilburghausen, July 4. Mount Gleichberg, situated in our neighbourhood, has since Easter continually thrown out thick sulphureous vapours, and during the last eight days a violent noise has been frequently heard within the mountain, like the going off of several cannon at once; another opening has since appeared, from which also issues a thick sulphureous smoke; these symptoms have greatly alarmed the neighbourhood, and the inhabitants of several villages near the mountain have quitted their dwellings, being fearful of the mountain becoming a volcano.

Lezborn, July 16. On Sunday last, about ten o'clock at night, a violent shock was felt near the sea side, which was thought to be an earthquake; but the Captain of a ship arrived the day following from Gorgona, 30 miles from this city, reports, "That the magazine of that island, in which was a great quantity of powder, was blown into the air. This accident was occasioned by lightning, and three persons lost their lives."

Vienna, July 19. In Bohemia the storms and hurricanes have occasioned a great number of disasters. The lightning killed, in the church of Dobraken, near Pilsen, six of twelve

men who were ringing the bells. A like accident happened to 30 persons in the town of Egra; and the district of Kladan is entirely ruined.

LONDON.

This day his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales attained his full maturity, having entered into the 22d year of his age. This event will not in the least be observed at Windsor, on account of the indisposition of her Majesty, nor will there be any celebration of it whatever, excepting what arises from the private attachment of his particular friends, or the demonstrations this evening of his tradesmen, till April 21, the day appointed by their Majesties for the public ceremonial upon the occasion. The attention paid by their Majesties to the trading interest of the metropolis, on this opportunity, deserves every praise, the celebration of the three great royal ceremonies being to be adjusted, as best to suit the mercantile advantage of the country. The Queen's birth-day is observed in the middle of January, when the Nobility and Gentry who appear at Court on the occasion, are obliged to appear in a dress entirely calculated for winter; — the birth-day of the Prince of Wales is to be celebrated on the 21st of April, which compels a new change from the winter garb to that of *semi-fajon*; — the King's is kept in June, which produces another alteration to a habit totally of a summer fabric; so that no economical preservation of full suits is practicable on these occasions, and every encouragement is of course given (so far as such circumstances can encourage it) to the manufacturing and mechanical business of the country.

The Swallow packet arrived yesterday at Falmouth from New-York; after a short passage of twenty-six days, and has brought home several officers both English and foreigners. Accounts are received by her, at the war-office, of part of the Hessian troops being embarked, and to sail for Europe in a few days after the packet; the remainder were to embark in about a fortnight afterwards, and every thing was in readiness for the English troops to evacuate the place on receiving orders from hence for that purpose; but the officers of the army publicly talked that New-York would be kept strongly garrisoned by British troops till the definitive treaty was signed. The country people flocked in numbers to the public market with provisions, which sold very moderate; yet they carried away an immense quantity of hard cash, which has enriched the adjacent country with more specie than ever was known there before. The American army, except about 1800 men, were gone to their respective homes, some with their pay in their pockets, but by far the greater number with only the promises of Congress. The people treated the heads of the confederacy with the greatest marks of contempt, and every shoemaker and tailor were become legislators; but what ennobled the conversation of the more considerate part of the people, both on the continent and at New-York, was the resignation of General Washington, who had sent a circular letter to every state, announcing the event; and all this at a time when his enemies had reported he meant to take the government into his own hands, under the character of Dictator or Protector of the Commonwealth.

On Saturday evening was married (by a special license) the Earl of Eglington, to Miss Twydale, daughter of the late Sir William Twydale, Bart. of Roydon-hall, in Kent.

Lord Lifford, it is reported, will be called up to the English House of Peers, on his quitting the Irish Chancellorship.

Sir Edward Hughes is expected to return from India by the middle of November, and to bring with him part of the fleet from that station, leaving a respectable force of the cleanest ships under the command of Sir Richard Bickerton, in order to watch the motions of the Dutch and other powers.

They write from Warsaw, that an application has been made to that Court on the part of Russia, to assist the Empress in the war against the Porte, in case the House of Bourbon should determine to take the field in opposition to the Russian powers.

The members of the Royal Academy have determined to petition for mercy in favour of Mr Ryland.

No business done this day at 'Change.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, August 12.

"The report of a fracas among Ministers, is, upon the most minute enquiry, found to be totally groundless. True it is, however, that though Lord North has relinquished the negotiation of the Definitive Treaty to Mr Fox, he does not entirely coincide in the scheme which has been adopted concerning it.

"The situation of America is certainly not the best. Great are the convulsions which are labouring in the vitals of that country, and which will suddenly, according to the opinions of the most speculative men, break out into some singular important event.

"Washington's letter is looked upon by some as a noble proof of disinterestedness and patriotism. Others suppose it to be merely the watch-word for some great military exertions, from the elaborate manner in which he flatters the situation of the country; and that it may be looked upon as the sure prognostic of another revolution on that continent.

"Great has been the disappointment of those persons who were so forward to send goods to America on the conclusion of the peace. The last accounts state the demands for English commodities to be perfectly trifling and inconsiderable.

"This evening, a new After-piece was performed at the Theatre-Royal at the Haymarket, called, the Birth-Day, or Prince of Arragon, written by Mr O'Keeffe. It went off with much eclat, though, by all accounts, a very hasty production. The house, in general, was very thin; the boxes, however, were brilliant; the Marquis of Graham, Lord and Lady McDonald, Earl Tyreconnell, the new created Lord Delaval, Sir William Howe, &c. &c.

"The first objects of the Irish Parliament, on its meeting, will be the regulating the King's prerogative of admitting to the Irish peerage, and the abolition of the privilege British members enjoy of franking letters to Ireland, without reciprocity. In the former instance, 2000l. per annum, real Irish property, is to be the qualification.

"Notwithstanding Mr Fox has ever been the professed enemy of the Loyalists, it is said, that it is his generous and spirited instructions to our ambassadors at Paris alone, that have procured them the prospect of a settlement of their fortunes.

"In Roscommon, Galway, and Tipperary, in Ireland, the spirit of electioneering is so animated by family rancour and inveteracy, that it is thought, one or two lives at least, will be sacrificed in each, to pave the way to a seat in the representation.

"In the former county, at the former election, Mr Croft

ton, late one of the members, and a candidate at the present election, killed, and desperately wounded another brother of Mr French, one of the present candidates for that county.

"Public credit was never at lower ebb, nor cash harder to be produced in the course of paper negotiation. — Before the unhappy American war, a tradesman never could want cash at a moderate interest while he had good bills. The case is now so altered, that he cannot get it even on the terms of an immoderate premium."

Died at Edinburgh, on the 6th inst. Mr John Lamb, merchant at Fisher-row.

Thursday last, the Hon. Keith Elphinstone was unanimously re-elected member of Parliament for the county of Dumfriesshire, he having vacated his seat on his late appointment to be Chamberlain to the Prince of Wales for Scotland.

This afternoon, a man who has been in the practice of selling razors, spectacles, &c. through the streets, and who, for some time past, has laboured under asthmatic complaints, being seized with a fit of that kind, went to an apothecary's shop for relief. Bleeding was judged proper upon the occasion. He was accordingly let blood; but died during the operation.

Yesterday, John Sommerville and William Middleton, the two Cadjes who were some time ago suspended by their Society for malversation, were both expelled the Society of Cadjes, and banished this city and liberties for ever, by sentence of the Magistrates, having been guilty of different outrages and offences within the city.

By the appearance of a fine crop of grain and potatoes, and such quantities of grain imported, the barley is fallen five shillings per boll at Carron, and potatoes is selling at 6d. per peck.

The Canal from Carron Works is now finished; the Carron Shipping Company is now bringing their goods from Carron Works in lighters to their new wharf at Sealock.

On Sunday last, the Sally, Neilson, and, next day, the Aurora, Roxburgh, arrived in Clyde from New York. The Aurora sailed about the 14th of July.

By some gentlemen, who came passengers, we are informed, that there is no appearance of the troops leaving New York suddenly, as General Carleton, about the 6th of July, issued a proclamation, ordering the retailers of wine and other liquors to renew their licenses for three months longer.

They likewise report, that numbers of people are coming in to New York from the country, petitioning the General to be put on the list of refugees, which are going to settle in Nova Scotia. These people lived among the Americans during the whole course of the war, in a peaceable manner; but not expressing zeal enough for independency; had, since the peace, been so roughly treated, as has obliged them to abandon their habitations, and seek for an asylum elsewhere.

A. B.'s *Structures, though too just, would give offence.*

ARRIVED AT LEITH, July 16. Several vessels from the Baltic, &c. with grain, whose names will appear in our next.

ARRIVED AT SEALOCK, Aug. 13. — Jeany, Napier, from Leith, with sundries; Providence, Wilson, from Leith, with wheat; Coal Vannah, English, from Dundee, with linen. — 14. Blew Pick, O. Johnston, from Christians, with deals; Friendship, Lanceman, from Conningberg, with barley; Thomas and Mary, Miller, from ditto, with ditto; Collier, Ure, from Alloa, with barley; Janet, Stupart, from Dunbar, with wheat. — 15. Offend Packet, Scott, from Riga, with wheat; Jean, Brown, from Leith, for Glasgow, with sundries.

A WATCH LOST.

ON Friday evening the 15th inst. a Lady dropped a Gold Watch, in a shagreen case, betwixt the west end of Prince's Street and the middle of Leith Walk, or in Mr Richmond's Garden. — The Maker's name Dunlop, London. — Whoever has found the Watch shall receive One Guinea of reward upon bringing it to the Publisher of this paper.

Just published, Price 6d.

Being the SECOND EDITION, with LARGE ADDITIONS, of
AN APPEAL TO THE PUBLIC,

CONCERNING THE CASE OF

JAMES GRAHAM, M.D.

President of the Council of Health; sole Proprietor, and Principal Director of the Temple of Health in Pall-Mall, near the King's Palace, London.

Containing a full, candid, and circumstantial state of Dr GRAHAM'S Case, from the moment he last arrived in Edinburgh, to the present hour; — giving an account of Proceedings, Persecutions, and Imprisonments, more cruel and more shocking to the laws; both of God and man, than any of those on record of the Portuguese Inquisitions.

† This Pamphlet is sold for the benefit of six poor children; who may be said never to have had a father.

And may be had at the shop of P. Anderson, Parliament Square; C. Denovan's printing-office, Turk's Close, Lawn-market; of William Coke bookseller, Leith; and at the Doctor's lodgings, immediately above Balfoer's Coffee-house, opposite the cross.

Just arrived from London, and to be had as above, price 6d. a large pamphlet, being an abstract from a book just published, entitled MEDICAL TRANSACTIONS at the Temple of Health in London, in the course of the two last years, containing the Heads of Five Hundred remarkable and well attested cures in most diseases, especially of the chronic or inveterate kind, — performed by Dr Graham, President of the Council of Health, and sole Proprietor of the Temple. To which are added a great number of honourable attestations, both in prose and verse.

Likewise, a very few copies, (price 2s. 6d.) of a Treatise intended, — entitled, "Il Convito Amoro!" or, a Sciro comico Philosophical Lecture, on the cause, nature, and effects of Love and Beauty, at the different periods of human life, in persons, and personages, male, female, and demi-character; and in praise of the genial and prolific influences of the Celestial Bed! as delivered by Hobe Vesling! the Roly Goddes of Youth and of Health! from the Electrical Throne, in Elysium! or the Grand Hymeneal Chamber, at the Temple of Health in London.

N. B. The Adepts! the Cognoscenti! — et les Amateurs hideous des defices exquis de Venus! must be instant in their application for the above, as but very few copies are come down to Scotland.

Also to be sold at the Doctor's lodgings, sealed up, price reduced (for the public good) from 10s. 6d. to 5s. — Dr Graham's Directions in regard to regimen, medicines, &c. in Nervous, Scorbatic, Scrophulous, Bilious, Gouty, and Rheumatic cases; and for the preservation and recovery of health and happiness in all states and conditions of life, especially in youth and in old age — Pray ask for the directions for Gentlemen, or for those of Ladies, as they are different in some particulars.

Dr Graham's general state of Medical Practice exhibited; with a full account of his Travels, Discoveries, Improvements, Cures, Principles, Electrical Apparatus, Temple of Health, &c. &c. The price now reduced from 3s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. containing as much matter or reading as some modern quack-quarrels.

HOSIERY.

JAMES CHARLES, HOSIER AND DRAPER, has lately opened a shop opposite to the City Guard, where the Public may depend upon being served with a complete and cheap assortment of White, Black, and Coloured SILK HOSE, with every other article in the Stocking trade. A large assortment of White MUSLINS and DEMITTES, for Ladies gowns and Petticoats. Variety of different fluffs for vests and breeches. Ladies riding havers; and hats for Gentlemen, of all sorts; with a great many other articles in the above business, too numerous to particularize.

The goods are in the very best order, the tender having lately purchased them personally at the most eminent manufacturing towns in Great Britain.

Edinburgh, 9th August, 1783.

ADVERTISEMENT FOR JAMES GUILD SENIOR, OF MYRETOWN, AND HIS SONS.

THE personal estates of the different possessions of Myretown, Balquharn, Dams, and Dolls, being now mostly sold off, and Friday the 26th of September next fixed for the sale of the lands, it is the earnest and anxious wish and desire of the proprietor Mr Guild and his Sons, that their whole creditors should agree amicably among themselves, and determine all differences in relation to preferences or otherwise, by arbitration, or any other proper way, to avoid expense at law: That, from the present view of matters, and the price expected from the lands, it is to be hoped the creditors of James Guild senior, will receive complete payment. The three young men ardently desire to return to their families, and to treat with the purchaser for new leases of their former possessions for thirty-eight years, as follows:—For the farm of Dolls, with buildings and conveniences for the Distillery, at a yearly rent of 185 l. For the mansion-house of Myretown, malt-barn, houses and offices at Dams, and the 67 acres of thereby of arable land, with the hills of Balquharn, and outfield arable, a yearly rent of 155 l. And for Balquharn division, houses included, measuring 85 acres or thereby, a yearly rent of 205 l. making together 545 l. Sterling; and that over and above 10 per cent. for the brewing utensils for ten years to come. And whatever part or parts of these divisions the purchaser may incline to occupy himself, an allowance of the rent in proportion to be deducted, as natural men shall ascertain. If these offers should happily meet the approbation of the purchaser, the young men, at whose particular desire this advertisement is made, would return to this country, and amicably settle with their creditors, and give ready assistance to their forlorn families.

JAMES GUILD.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

SUCH Persons as were Creditors to JOHN GRAMAM, Esq; late of Crowdyknow, in the county of Dumfries, at the time of his decease, and have not yet received payment, are hereby desired forthwith to lodge notes of their claims, and instructions thereof, with William Morrison writer, Old Excise Court, Edinburgh, that the extent of debts may be ascertained, in order to their being discharged.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr COLIN CRICHTON, late merchant in Stornaway, and county of Ross, are hereby desired to lodge notes of their claims, and instructions thereof, with William Morrison writer, Old Excise Court, Edinburgh, that a state may be prepared; in order to know the extent of the debts, which are to be paid without delay out of Mr Crichton's estate, now converting into money for that purpose.

Not to be repeated.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of the deceased DAVID DICK, late brewer in Edinburgh, and JAMES DICK his brother-german, baker there, are hereby desired to lodge notes of their claims, and instructions thereof, with William Morrison writer, Old Excise Court, Edinburgh, doer for the trustee of the said David and James Dick, and their creditors; that a state of the debts may be prepared, and proper measures immediately followed, to convert the estate and effects of the debtors into money for the creditors payment.

Such persons as are indebted to the said David and James Dick, are desired to make payment to the said William Morrison, who is authorized to receive and discharge the same, otherwise they must be included in a process ordered by the trustee, to be commenced without delay, against Messrs. Dick's debtors.

Not to be repeated.

THERE were STOLEN, from the hill pasture of Glenalmond, on the fourteenth of July last,

FIVE QUEYS,

belonging to tenants of the Duke of Atholl, in Newton of Glenalmond, in Perthshire.—One of which was five years old in May last, black coloured; a little white in her face, her near leg cropped a little, broad headed like a flat. Two of them four years old; one of which red braked, and round headed; the other black, white tailed, her head somewhat round, her horns white, and some white about her hind hips. One five years old, yellow red coloured, even out horns. And the other four years old, black, and hanked or white faced, her horns broadish and white.—These, at least queys like them, were seen going to Auchtermuchty market, were seen in the market on the 15th of July last and the person who was seen with them told they had been sold in the market.

Whoever will give information of said queys to George Farquhar writer in Edinburgh, Mr Thomas Bissett Commissary of Dunkeld, or Mr John Rutherford writer in Perth, so as that the person guilty of the theft may be convicted, shall be reimbursed of all expenses, and suitable rewarded, on conviction.



AT LEITH—FOR LONDON, THE ENDEAVOUR,

WILLIAM MARSHALL Master, Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods, and will sail the 28th instant. N. B. The ship has good accommodation for passengers. The master to be spoke with at the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.



AT BORROWSTOUNNESS—FOR LONDON, THE FAIR ELLIOT,

JAMES MACKIE for JAMES DRUMMOND Master, Now lying on the birth at Borrowstounness, taking in goods for London, and will sail on the twenty-fifth current. This ship hath excellent accommodation for passengers.



FOR NEW YORK, THE JEAN FRANCIS RITCHIE,

Master, now lying at Greenock, is ready to receive goods on board, and will be clear to sail about the 20th of August. The JEAN is a good vessel, copper-bottomed, and a fast sailer, and is fitted up in a complete manner for the accommodation of passengers. For freight or passage, apply to James Mitchell and Co. merchants in Glasgow. GLASGOW, JULY 12. 1783.



FOR HALIFAX, THE BRIGANTINE BETSY,

a new vessel, British built, burden about 200 tons, ROBERT HYNDMAN Master, is now taking on board goods at Greenock, and will positively sail by the 5th September.

For freight or passage, apply to Messrs. William Forsyth, Aberdeen; Peter Robertson, Exchange, Edinburgh; Alexander Warrand, Glasgow; or Morrison and Co. Greenock.

The BETSEY is well fitted for passengers; and the best of provisions will be laid in for the voyage.

N. B. Joiners, House Carpenters, Mill Wrights, Black Smiths, Varnishers, Bricklayers, and Ship Carpenters, who wish to go to Halifax, will meet with proper encouragement, by applying as above.

MUSSELBURGH, 11th AUGUST 1783

DESERTED this morning early, from his Majesty's 26th Regiment of Foot quartered here.

SAMUEL MAY, Grenadier,

aged twenty years, 5 feet 11 inches high, born in the county of Monaghan, in Ireland, by trade a carpenter, of a fair complexion, something freckled, dark brown hair, and gray eyes; had on, when he deserted, a regimental jacket, with yellow cap and cuffs, without appells, white plush breeches with plain metal buttons, and a plain hat.

Whoever apprehends said deserter, and secures him in any of his Majesty's goals or guard-houses, shall, upon application to the commanding officer at head-quarters, receive a reward of Three Guineas over and above his Majesty's allowance for apprehending deserters.

By Order of the Commanding Officer, JAMES GREEN, Lieut. and Adj. 26th Regt

Route of Growing Corns and Stocking.

THERE is to be exposed to roup, at Crossnook, about one mile and a half from Kirkcaldy, upon Thursday the 21st day of August current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, THE WHOLE GROWING CORNS, consisting of Barley, Oats, and Pease, a small field of Linr, and another of Potatoes; together with Horses, Cattle, and Instruments of Husbandry, upon the farm of Crossnook.

The corns and other articles will be shown by the servants at Crossnook at any time before the day of roup.

Not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Mansion-house, Offices, Gardens, Orchards, Policy, and Parks of RESTALRIG, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Tait, Esq; one of the principal clerks of Session. The House consists of nine fire-rooms, with kitchen, servants hall, &c. The premises are all in exceeding good repair, most completely inclosed, and a considerable quantity of thriving planting thereon. There are two good gardens and an orchard, all completely stocked with standard and wall-fruit trees of the best kinds, with Green-House, &c. The whole includes about 22 acres of ground, and lies about a mile to the east of Edinburgh.

The entry to be at Martinmas next. The house and grounds to be seen on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, betwixt the hours of twelve and two afternoon.

For further particulars, apply to Alexander Tait writer in Edinburgh.

A LODGING TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Martinmas first, THAT large commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, known by the name of NAPIER'S LODGING, with the Garden at the back of the same, and offices thereto belonging. The lodging is genteel, and fit to accommodate a large family, and lately underwent a thorough repair.

For particulars, application may be made to Edward Bruce writer to the signet, Queen's Street, New Edinburgh, who has power to let the subjects.

TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE BARGAIN,

Either altogether or separately, as can be agreed on, THAT GREAT STONE TENEMENT OF

LAND, lying within the precincts of the Abbey of Holyroodhouse, on the north side of the High Street, within the strand, commonly called THOMSON'S LAND, consisting of three storeys, with a Dwelling-house and Shop in the ground storey, all fronting the street, containing nine dwelling-houses, cellars, &c. presently possessed by good tenants, at 42 l. Sterling of yearly rent. These subjects are liable to no impost or other exactions from the town of Edinburgh, and hold of a subject-superior for payment of two pennies Scots yearly.

The writs and title-deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, to be seen in the hands of Andrew Pittman writer in Edinburgh; and the subjects will be shown by David Lindsay residing in them, with either of whom any person intending to purchase may commune.

TO BE SOLD,

THE House, Offices, Gardens, and Inclosures in the College of Elgin, belonging to Joseph Robertson; together with the Mill of Bishop-Mill and pertinents; and that Inclosure called LAING'S PARK, lying in the Catculls of Elgin.

For particulars, apply to William Robertson merchant in Elgin.

HOUSE AND LANDS TO LET.

To be LET for such number of years as can be agreed on, THE MANSION-HOUSE, OFFICES, and GARDENS of KAIMS, in the parish of Ratho, and county of Mid-Lothian, with any quantity of Grounds to the extent of four hundred and fifty acres. The house consist of seven good rooms, besides kitchen and accommodation for servants, and there is a good stable, byre, and other offices.

A considerable part of the lands are inclosed; and as the whole lies within a little more than a mile of the Earls of Morton and Lauderdale's lime-works, the situation is favourable for improvements in farming.

The house lies nine measured miles west of Edinburgh, the great road leading to Carawath and Ayr goes through the grounds on the south, and the road to Glasgow is at a small distance on the north, and by means of the fies to and from these places, there is a constant and easy communication with Edinburgh.

About 400 acres of the lands may be had separate from the house, if required.

The entry to the lands may be at Martinmas, and to the house at Whit Sunday next.

The house, offices, and Gardens, may be seen every day, from eleven forenoon to two o'clock afternoon.—David Aiken at Haugh-head will show the grounds, and applications for a lease may be made to James Loch writer to the signet at Edinburgh.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the British Coffee-house, Edinburgh, on Friday the 22d current, at six o'clock afternoon, That TENEMENT OF LAND consisting of three stories and garrets, with the back-ground, Weaver's Factory, Bake-house, and Oven, situate at the head of the Pleasance, Edinburgh, which lately belonged to Joseph Mack.

These Subjects were but lately built, and are held for payment of a small feu-duty. Their present yearly rent is upwards of 30 l. and will be exposed at 300 l.

For further particulars, apply to David Clark Solicitor at Law, Edinburgh.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL and Whole the Lands of MIDDLE BALD-

RIDGE, called Broomhead and Peaseknow, with the Tiend-Sheaves of said lands and Pertinents, lying within the parish of Dunfermline, and thire of Fife. The present rent of the lands, after all deductions, is above 30 l. Sterling. The lands are capable of great improvement, being situated within less than a quarter of a mile of the flourishing town of Dunfermline.

For particulars apply to Robert Robertson writer to the signet, who has powers to conclude a bargain.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Lands and Estate of ELLIESTOWN, lying in the parish of Leffluden, and Sheriffdom of Roxburgh, consisting of about 1200 acres of arable ground.

There is on the premises a good house, fit for the reception of a genteel family, with all manner of offices, and kitchen garden in complete order. The lawn on which the house stands is extensive, and well laid down. The farm-houses are all new and in good repair, and the farms inclosed and subdivided with thriving hedges, allfenceable. The woods are extensive and thriving; and the estate affords 3 freehold qualifications.

For particulars, apply to George Martin, or Thomas Smith writers, Argyle's Square, Edinburgh.

CALEDONIAN HUNT.

THE Annual Meeting is fixed for Monday the 11th of October, in the town of KILSO, to continue for a fortnight.

To be run for over Caverton Edge, upon Thursday the 22d day of October, a purse of FIFTY GUINEAS, given by the Hunt; the best of three four-mile heats, by Scots bred horses, who never were out of Scotland before three years old; aged horses to carry 12 stones, younger of this purse to be entitled to start a second time for it.

To be run for over the same course, upon Friday the 23d of October, a Plate of FIFTY GUINEAS value, given by the Hunt. They must be actual hunters, and hunted last season, and exposed as such by the master of the hounds they hunted with, and bona fide the property of members belonging to the Hunt. They are to run one four-mile heat, and carry 12 stones. Three horses to start for the purse, and three for the Plate, or no race; the Prefes, Treasurer, and Council to be judges. Proper certificates to be produced, and the horse entered upon Wednesday the 22d October, between ten and twelve forenoon.

THE DUKE OF Buccleugh, Prefes, LORD ELPHINSTONE, Treasures, THE HON. WM ELPHINSTONE, SIR JAMES BAIRD, MAJOR RUTHERFORD, Counsellors.

WILLIAM HAGGART, Sec.

TO BE SOLD, by public roup, within the house of Mrs Gordon, vintner in Dundee, on the 8th September next, twixt the hours of twelve mid-day and one afternoon,

TEN SCOTS ACRES of the Dam of Fallaway, or Myre of Balbeuchly, in the parish of Strathmartine, and shire of Forfar, containing beds of marle of different depths, in single acres or in whole, as purchasers may incline.

The mill-dam, which kept the marle under water was removed, and the ground drained at great expence several years ago, since which a small part of the marle has been wrought, and access may be had to what remains immediately.

There is a house built on the ground; and the soil is naturally good, bearing excellent grass for pasture, and may be improved to advantage in culture, both before and after working the marle.

Mr William Lyon at Dudhope will inform as to particulars, and show the marle.

A Farm in Forfarshire to be Let.

TO BE LET by public roup, for 19 years, within the House of George Bean, vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 5th day of September next, betwixt the hours of three and four in the afternoon,

The Farm of MAINS of OVER PITFORTHIE, lying within the parish of Brechin, and shire of Forfar, about a mile distant from the burgh of Brechin, and five miles from the town of Montrose, consisting of about 113 acres of arable land, and 31 acres of pasture and meadow. There are upon this farm about 22 acres of old grass, and there have been 25 acres more laid down in grass this crop, with the usual quantity of rye grass, and clover seeds.—There is a new built slated dwelling House upon the lands, with other offices fit for such a farm. The term of entry is the 11th day of October next.

Those inclining to take the farm by private bargain, may apply for further particulars to Mrs Smith of Forres the proprietor at her house in Montrose.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, on Wednesday the 1st of October 1783, at twelve o'clock mid-day,

THE ESTATE OF AUCHLUNCART,

with the Lands of BODINFINNICH and ROSARIE, and teinds thereof, in the parishes of Boharnie and Botriphnie, and county of Banff, holding of the Earl of Fife, and consisting of above 2600 Scots acres, whereof near 1000 acres are old infield. The free rent, at a moderate conversion of vidual and customs, is near 450 l. Sterling, after deduction of cess and all other burdens. The estate is remarkably well accommodated with moss, and lime-stone of the finest quality. The soil in general is a strong rich clay, capable of bearing crops of any kind; and wheat has lately been tried with success. Besides the old arable land, there is a great deal of ground lately taken in, and much more still remains to be improved, for neither of which hardly any rent has yet been exacted. Several of the leases are out, others near out, and the largest of them expire in 1795. For some of those now open considerable bights have already been offered.

There is a good mansion-house, with offices of every kind, all fitted and substantially built, fit for the immediate reception of a family, and situated in a remarkably cheap country, at the distance of four miles from the post towns of Keith and Forchabers, and only six miles from the sea-coast. A purchaser can have access to the house, and to the whole or any part of the Mains, at Whit Sunday next.

This estate belongs to two proprietors, who for several years past have been prevented, by their particular situation, from paying that attention to the improvement of it which such a subject deserves. They are now resolved on a sale, for the purpose of a division; and in order to encourage purchasers, the upset-price is only to be 10,000 l. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to Mrs Stewart of Tanachie, near Forchabers; Andrew Stuart, jun. writer to the signet, Edinburgh; George Moir of Scotland, Esq; Aberdeen; and Alexander Phyn at Auchluncart, the last of whom will show the grounds, lime-quarries, mosses, and marches, with an accurate plan of the whole.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF THE LANDS OF NEWTON.

TO BE SOLD by voluntary roup, within the house of George Smith vintner in Aberdeen, on Thursday the 28th of August 1783, at five o'clock afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of NEWTON, including the Baronies of Newton and Mellendie, with the Mains of Newton Manor-place, Offices, houses, Pigeon-house, Gardens, Inclosures, Plantings, and Pertinents, comprehending the towns and lands of Mellendie, Brankentown, Melkie and Little Ledinghams, Glenneiston, Gatehead, Nether Gatehead, Coomcausie; with the mill of Newton, mill-lands, moulures of the whole of both baronies, teinds, patronage, and vicarage, hall mofles and pertinents; all lying in the parish of Cullinstown, and county of Aberdeen; of yearly free rent, computing the farm meal at ten shillings per boll, 508 l. 7 s. Sterling, exclusive of all services.—As also, the Fee right of the Superiority of the lands of Williamstons, Mill of Williamston, and others, lying in the said parish and county.

The estate is pleasantly situated on the banks of the water of Wy, of the best soil, early close field, well accommodated with peats and firing from the mosses in the middle of the estate, and may be much improved at an easy charge.—The mansion-house is lately built very substantially, and well fitted up for accommodating a large family; the office-houses are lately built and commodious. The mains are all inclosed and fenced round with thorn hedges in the greatest order; and the whole plantations and belts round the farm in the most flourishing state, and in wood of extent above one hundred and twenty acres. All the mains in the highest order, and there is command of rich clay or marle on the estate and neighbourhood, by privilege, for manure.

The estate holds of the Crown above 1000 l. of valued rent, the teinds valued, and the title-deeds unexceptionable. The church has been lately repaired, and the manse, office-houses, and school-house, lately built. There is easy access and good roads, and the great road from Aberdeen to Huntly leads through the estate. In the above computation of rent, there is no value put upon the mansion-house, office-houses, pigeon-house, gardens, nor plantings.

Any person inclining to make a private bargain, before the day of sale, may apply to Lieutenant-General Robert Horn Elphinstone at Leogie, or Sir Ernest Gordon of Park, Baronet, the proprietors, who will treat with and conclude a bargain; and, if desired, access may be had to the mansion-house, office-houses, mains and grounds, in Captain Davidson's possession at Martinmas next.—For further particulars enquire at Mr James of Breda, Aberdeen, or Mr. Lauchlan Duff writer to the signet, Edinburgh.